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BROWNHILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**Annual Report**

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND  
Chief Public Health Inspector,  
ON THE WORK OF THE  
Public Health Services.

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**1961**

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## STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. H. SHORE, M.D., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H. (from June, 1961).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. H. MANN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. G. CROWE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (from July, 1961).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

K. BLOWER, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk :

E. MARKLEW.

Assistant Clerk :


J. PINCHES (from June, 1961).

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

D. PICKERING.

Handyman :

S. WRIGHT.



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BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

---

1961

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Health Department,  
Coombe House,  
Brownhills.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Brownhills Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Jackson and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1961.

In the Brownhills Urban District in 1961 the Live Birth Rate was 21.24 (adjusted—19.32) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 9.44 (adjusted 13.78), compared with respective figures of 17.4 and 12.0 for England and Wales. There were 563 live births in the district (298 male, 265 female) and the total number of deaths was 250. The Natural Increase, i.e., live births registered exceeding deaths, was thus 313.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 10, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 17.76 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Eight of the ten infants who died in the district were under one week of age.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Jackson and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
H. SHORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Brownhills Urban District is in the southern half of the County of Staffordshire on the fringe of the Birmingham conurbation.

The altitude of the district varies from 420 feet to 600 feet above sea level.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There is still a decline in the part mining plays in the employment pattern of the district. This decline is being offset by the continual growth of new industries into the district.

## AREA AND RATEABLE VALUE

The area of the district is 6,307 acres. The rateable value is £198,941. The sum represented by a penny rate is £762.

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's figure for the estimated population is 26,480 (mid-year). The provisional population according to the 1961 census was 26,392, which showed an increase of 4,550 over the 1951 census. The density of population is 4.2 per acre.

## HOUSING

The following is a summary of houses built during 1961 :—

By private enterprise	..	..	..	182
Permanent houses by the local authority	..	..	..	249
By local authority for sale to the public	..	..	..	37

## BIRTHS, 1961

Live Births :—

			Male		Female		Total
Legitimate	..	..	290	..	256	..	546
Illegitimate	..	..	8	..	9		17
					Total	..	563

The number of illegitimate live births was 3.0% of the total live births.

Still Births :—

			Male		Female		Total
Legitimate	..	..	6	..	5	..	11
Illegitimate	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
					Total	..	12

The number of live births gives a birth rate of 21.24 per thousand of the population. The area comparability factor for births is 0.91 and this gives a corrected birth rate of 19.32.

Still Births numbered 12. This gives a still birth rate of 0.45 per thousand of the population, or a still birth rate of 20.87 per thousand total births (live and still). The total live and still births was 575.

## DEATHS, 1961

Deaths numbered 250. 135 males and 115 females.

This gives a crude death rate of 9.44 per thousand of the population and a standard rate of 13.78 per thousand (the area comparability factor is 1.46).

## DEATHS, 1961.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	5	2	7
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	13	—	13
Malignant Neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	11	6	17
Leukaemia, aenkaemia .. .. .	3	—	3
Diabetes .. .. .	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	12	19	31
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	19	12	31
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	3	2	5
Other heart disease .. .. .	13	34	47
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	4	5	9
Influenza .. .. .	6	4	10
Pneumonia .. .. .	10	3	13
Bronchitis .. .. .	15	3	18
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	1	1	2
Uleer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	—	4	4
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	1	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	5	7	12
Motor Vehiele accidents .. .. .	3	2	5
All other accidents .. .. .	5	—	5
Suicide .. .. .	4	2	6
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—	—
All causes .. .. .	135	115	250

The death rate (per thousand of the population) for Tuberculosis is 0.07 , for Pneumonia 0.47, for Influenza 0.37 and Bronchitis 0.68.

### DEATHS—AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 & over	Total
10	1	1	—	2	2	8	16	36	52	122	250

69% of the deaths occurred in persons over 60 years of age.  
31% were under 60 years.



The increased death rate in 1961 is due to a larger number of deaths from cancer and bronchitis.

Deaths from Cancer and Bronchitis :—

	1960	1961
All cancer .. ..	33 (14 males, 19 females)	44 (32 males, 12 females)
Cancer of lung ..	7 (4 males, 3 females)	13 (all males)
Leukaemia ..	—	3 (all males)
Bronchitis .. ..	10	18

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, 1952-1961 :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1952 .. ..	5	..	5	—		
1953 .. ..	3	..	3	—		
1954 .. ..	2	..	1	1		
1955 .. ..	7	..	6	1		
1956 .. ..	4	..	4	—		
1957 .. ..	4	..	4	—		
1958 .. ..	7	..	7	—		
1959 .. ..	16	..	14	2		
1960 .. ..	7	..	4	3		
1961 .. ..	13	..	13	—		
Total 1952-1961 ..	68	..	61	7		

Heart disease and vascular lesions still contribute most to the death rate (49% of all deaths).

Deaths from Coronary Disease, 1952-1961 :

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1952 .. ..	32	..	19	13		
1953 .. ..	24	..	15	9		
1954 .. ..	17	..	13	4		
1955 .. ..	25	..	18	7		
1956 .. ..	14	..	10	4		
1957 .. ..	26	..	13	13		
1958 .. ..	29	..	19	10		
1959 .. ..	26	..	15	11		
1960 .. ..	37	..	20	17		
1961 .. ..	31	..	19	12		
Total 1952-1961 ..	261		161	100		

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Disease	Under 1 week	1 week to 1 month	Months							Total
			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-9	9-12	
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Adrenal hypoplasia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ..										10

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age	..	..	10
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	17.76
There was no illegitimate death recorded.			
Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	18.03
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	Nil

### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	..	..	8
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	14.20

### EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one week of age	..	..	8
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	14.20

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	1.73

### PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Total still births and deaths under 1 week of age	..	18
Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	31.20

The table below compares the main rates for Brownhills Urban District, and England and Wales :—

Brownhills U.D.C.			England and Wales
Birth rate	..	19.32 (per 1,000 pop.)	17.4
Still birth rate	..	20.87 (per 1,000 pop.)	18.7
Death rate	..	13.78 (per 1,000 pop.)	12.0
Infantile Mortality Rate	..	17.76 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4
Neo-natal Mortality rate	..	14.20 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5
Perinatal Mortality rate	..	31.20 (per 1,000 total births)	32.2

The following table compares the main rates in the district for 1960 and 1961 :—

	1960	1961
Birth rate .. .. .	20.48	19.32
Still birth rate .. .. .	19.57	20.87
Death rate .. .. .	11.57	13.78
Infantile Mortality rate .. .. .	14.51	17.76
Neo-natal Mortality rate .. .. .	12.70	14.20
Maternal Mortality rate .. .. .	Nil	1.73
Perinatal Mortality rate .. .. .	32.02	31.20

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

(Rates per 1,000 live births).

Year	Number	Rate	Year	Number	Rate
1948 ..	16 ..	40.7	1955 ..	5 ..	15.1
1949 ..	9 ..	21.9	1956 ..	14 ..	37.2
1950 ..	17 ..	43.7	1957 ..	15 ..	35.0
1951 ..	9 ..	27.8	1958 ..	17 ..	32.6
1952 ..	10 ..	29.7	1959 ..	9 ..	18.25
1953 ..	12 ..	33.1	1960 ..	8 ..	14.51
1954 ..	11 ..	30.4	1961 ..	10 ..	17.76

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 and over	Age un- known	Total
Measles	..	509	400	6	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	971
Whooping Cough	..	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Scarlet Fever	..	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia	..	2	2	—	—	1	3	3	6	4	3	1	25
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio Encephalitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The case rates per thousand of the population in respect of certain infectious diseases are as follows :—

Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	0.00
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	0.55
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0.47
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	0.11
Measles	..	..	..	..	36.66
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	0.94
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio-encephalitis)	..	..	..	..	0.03
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	0.07
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	0.00

With regard to Infectious Diseases this was a measles year. Notifications numbered 971 against 17 in 1960.

The smaller number of Whooping Cough cases was gratifying. One case of poliomyelitis occurred.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952-1961

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Measles .. ..	29	557	9	547	5	426	467	231	17	971
Whooping Cough .. ..	66	101	14	30	90	107	8	68	179	13
Scarlet Fever .. ..	9	15	19	5	17	23	55	37	38	14
Pneumonia .. ..	17	23	14	7	23	26	13	16	11	25
Erysipelas .. ..	1	5	2	4	1	3	2	5	1	3
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria .. ..	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	4	5	—	4	—	1	—	1	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	1	—	11	—	181	—	—	34	17	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	?	?	15	—	20	—	—	1	2	2

## TUBERCULOSIS.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS IN 1961			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 30 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 40 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 50 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 60 „	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 70 „	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
70 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	5	—	—	1	1	—	—

The following table shows the number of cases remaining on the register at the end of each year :—

Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
		Male	Female			Male	Female
						Total	
1952	..	71	..	74	18	..	27
1953	..	81	..	87	14	..	23
1954	..	93	..	96	15	..	24
1955	..	92	..	87	17	..	23
1956	..	97	..	92	19	..	23
1957	..	105	..	101	18	..	23
1958	..	121	..	100	17	..	27
1959	..	127	..	107	19	..	26
1960	..	135	..	106	20	..	25
1961	...	142	...	110	19	...	26

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES**

Welfare, Maternity, School Health and Tuberculosis after-care services are under the control of the County Council. Within the general ambit of these services the appropriate clinics are held at places suitably accessible for the district.

The Home Help, Home Nursing and Ambulance services are also provided by the County Council.

## **HOSPITALS.**

General : Walsall General and Walsall Manor Hospitals.

Maternity : The district is mostly served by Lichfield and Walsall Maternity Hospitals and Ivy House Hospital, Cannock.

X-ray facilities : At Hospitals and Mass Radiography unit, Ambulance Station, Walsall.

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Stafford branch of the Public Health Laboratory Services.



# BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,  
Coombe House,  
Brownhills.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1961

*To the Chairman and members of  
Brownhills Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. JACKSON AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my second annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate.

The year has again been one of considerable activity and, due to the pressure of work, much of the routine work had to be deferred and priority given to urgent matters.

It is pleasing to report that 100% meat inspection was maintained and that slum clearance work has kept pace with the house building programme. During the year the first multi-storey block of flats was completed in the High Street, Brownhills, and the impressive layout is an indication of the enormous development potential of this part of the district. In spite of initial difficulties most of the tenants have adapted themselves well to their changed environment and remarkably few complaints have been received of the living conditions. The flats are provided with electricity for underfloor heating and electricity and gas for domestic purposes. Some trouble has been encountered in the use of the underfloor heating, but the Midland Electricity Board have been most helpful and I am confident that the difficulties will be overcome. This project and the development taking place at Chasewater are achievements of which the Council can be justly proud and are excellent examples of municipal enterprise.

The Housing Act, 1961, and the Public Health Act, 1961, were useful additions to Public Health legislation, providing additional powers for carrying out our duties more efficiently.

### PART II—STAFF

It is pleasing to report that most of the staff have undertaken courses of study to obtain additional qualifications and I am confident that they will be successful in obtaining them. An efficient qualified staff provides the best and most economical public service.

The district continues to develop with the result that the work of the department is increasing and in order to maintain a proper balance in all branches of the work the Council may soon be required to consider the appointment of a further additional Public Health Inspector.



### PART III—WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is controlled by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company. There have been no cases of shortage of supply and the quality has been maintained.

Many of the Company's mains run through areas of the district affected by mining subsidence, and although the Council are not made aware of the repair works carried out, there is no doubt that the Company must maintain a constant vigilance. This Department took 201 samples from house taps, so that the Council in its turn, could be sure that the water supply was pure and wholesome.

R. H. Taylor, Esq., the Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company has supplied the following information :—

- “ 1. The supply to the area is satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. The supply to the Urban District of Brownhills is afforded from pumping stations outside the boundary of the Authority. All the waters as pumped are examined at regular intervals both bacteriologically and chemically. Bacteriological samples are also examined of the raw waters where treatment is practised.

During 1961 routine samples were examined from the Municipal Buildings at Brownhills, from High Street, Clayhanger, and from the Waterman's house, Norton Canes. 16 samples from Brownhills, 16 from Clayhanger and 12 from Norton Canes were satisfactory.

84 samples were examined from the Norton Canes area, 74 of which were satisfactory. The feed to the district was examined at Chapel Lane where all samples were satisfactory. 40 samples were examined from the Coppice Road-Camden Street area of Walsall Wood of which 37 were satisfactory.

The average chemical results for 1961 of the tap samples from the Waterman's house, Norton Canes and Municipal Buildings, Brownhills, were :—

	Norton Canes					Brownhills			
pH	..	..	..	7.7					7.4
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	..	..	85		parts per million	..	118		
Chlorides (Cl)	..	..	16.4			..	30.7		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	..	Trace				..	Trace		
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	..	Trace				..	Trace		
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	..	3.3				..	7.4		
Oxygen absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C)	..	.12				..	.12		
Temporary Hardness	..	79				..	113		
Permanent Hardness	..	53				..	135		
Total Hardness	..	132				..	248		
Iron (Fe)	..	Trace				..	0.2		
Manganese (Mn)	..	Nil				..	Nil		
Zinc (Zn)	..	Nil				..	Nil		
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	..	Nil				..	Nil		
Free Cl	..	.01				..	Nil		

3. The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, no lead being found in any samples examined.
4. Sterilisation of waters is carried out where possible at the pumping stations as a precautionary measure. Special apparatus and staff are available in the event of contamination. Chlorination on site is practised, following burst mains, etc., laying of new mains, and emptying reservoirs. New mains, etc., are not brought into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory.
5. Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains :—
 

(a) direct to the houses	..	..	..	..	8,316
(b) by means of standpipes	..	..	..		33
					8,349

The population is estimated by the Company at 3.75 persons per house."

#### PART IV—SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

By a combination of work under the headings slum clearance, improvement grants and Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the substitution of water closets for out-dated sanitary conveniences has steadily proceeded so that there are only 39 pail closets and 23 privies in use. The majority of these are situate in the Norton Canes ward. There are a number of houses on the fringe of the development, where the provision of sewers would involve a pumping station, and I am of the opinion this would be a justifiable cost. When the proposed sewer is laid in Hednesford Road, Norton Canes, it will be possible to provide water closets and a proper drainage system to another 10 houses in this area and will be a much needed improvement to what are, in the main, substantial dwelling houses.

At Chasewater the provision of permanent, modern conveniences are an essential feature of the development which was being carried out during the year.

TABLE I—SEWER AVAILABLE.

District	Pails		Privies	
	To be converted	For H.A. action	To be converted	For H.A. action
Norton Canes (including Little Wyrley)	—	1	—	1
Brownhills West .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Walsall Wood .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Shelfield and High Heath .. ..	—	—	—	—
Brownhills .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	—	2	—	1

TABLE II—SEWER NOT AVAILABLE.

District	Pails	Privies
Norton Canes (including Little Wyrley)	25	15
Brownhills West .. .. .	7	3
Walsall Wood .. .. .	5	2
Shelfield and High Heath .. ..	—	1
Brownhills .. .. .	—	1
Totals ..	37	22

## PART V—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (1) Brownhills, Brownhills West, Clayhanger, Sandhills and Walsall Wood are sewered to the Green Lane Works, Walsall Wood. Over the last 10 years work has been systematically carried out with a view to modernisation and to the rectification of damage caused by mining subsidence. The new trunk sewers now in course of construction avoid the subsidence areas and should ensure that sewage reaches the works. The brook receiving the effluent has no great volume of flow and it is, therefore, essential that the effluent from the works reaches a high standard of purity.

Regular samples are taken of the effluent, and the brook course, above and below the point of discharge. Copies of the results

are forwarded to the Engineer and Surveyor. Unfortunately these samples results are only an indication of the unsatisfactory state one may expect to find the brook in farther down the course.

During the year the meanders of Fordbrook were straightened and some improvement was apparent. It is, however, obvious that only the enlargement and re-construction of the Walsall Wood Sewage Works will provide a permanent solution to this problem.

- (2) Norton Canes has its own sewerage system, and disposal works constructed about 20 years ago. If reference is made to the tables shown under Part IV of this report it will be seen that 42 houses in the Norton Canes ward are without water closets. Norton Road, Heath Hayes (10 houses), the end of Hednesford Road, Norton Canes (10 houses), and Butts Lane, Norton Canes (5 houses), are the main groups of houses without a public sewer.
- (3) The Shelfield and High Heath Areas are sewered to the Goscote works operated by the Goscote Joint Board. The Council make a contribution towards the cost.
- (4) Watling Street, Brownhills, and the recent development in this area are sewered to a disposal plant operated by Lichfield Rural District Council. By far the greater volume of flow received at the works comes from this Urban District.
- (5) A colliery, café and three houses at Heath Hayes are sewered to a system controlled by Cannock Urban District Council.

## **PART VI—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

The collection and disposal of refuse is controlled by the Engineer and Surveyor. Complaints received in the Health Department are transferred to that office for attention.

From a public health point of view a weekly collection should be the minimum to be aimed at.

Many complaints have been received about the poor condition of the Tip at Clayhanger. It is to be hoped that when this Tip is completed and the New Tip is commenced that Controlled Tipping will be instituted from the beginning, thus avoiding nuisance and making possible the re-clamation of much valuable land.

The dustbin supply service operated by the Health Department has issued 521 bins during the year.

## PART VII

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,695
Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Houses inspected—Public Health Act, repairs..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	924
—Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	822
—Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
—Verminous or Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
—Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
—Subsidence Damage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
—Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Meat Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526
Other Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
New Dustbins delivered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521
Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Pails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Privies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cesspools, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Drains—new and/or tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
—existing and/or defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
—cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386
Clean Air	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Petroleum Storage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Factories—mechanical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Infectious Disease Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Disinfections and Disinfestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747
Samples—water, bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
—chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
—faecal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
—Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66

### NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices brought forward from 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Informal Notices carried forward to 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	84

### FOOD HYGIENE

Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	30



## STATUTORY NOTICES.

### TABLE III

	Brought forward from 1960	Served	Complied with	Carried forward to 1962
Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936	12	—	—	12
Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936	2	1	—	3
Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936	3	—	4	—
Sections 92, 93, Public Health Act, 1936     ...     ...     ...     ...	14	17	19	12
Section 9, Housing Act, 1936     ...	2	—	—	2
Totals     ...	33	18	23	29

## PART VIII—HOUSING

The Council have pursued their policy of dealing with houses in the slum clearance category as approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. It is necessary for the number of confirmed clearance orders to be in advance of the house building programme as houses cannot be kept waiting for families.

### Individual Unfit Houses

The Council made Demolition Orders or Closing Orders in respect of the following 88 houses :—

- 12, Lichfield Road, Walsall Wood.
- 110, Watling Street, Brownhills.
- 19, High Street, Clayhanger.
- 9 and 11, Green Lane, Walsall Wood.
- 3 and 5, Green Lane, Shelfield.
- 8 and 10, Bridge Street, Clayhanger.
- 197 and 199, Pelsall Road, Brownhills.
- 4, 6, 8, 10 and 13, Beech Tree Road, Walsall Wood.
- 155, Norton East Road, Norton Canes.
- 33 and 35, New Road, Brownhills.
- 90, 92 and 96, Coppice Side, Brownhills.
- 57 and 59, Lichfield Road, Brownhills.
- 87, Church Road, Brownhills.
- 1, Lichfield Road, Brownhills.
- (Part of) 70, Friezland Lane, Brownhills.
- 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204 and 205, Watling Street, Brownhills.
- 51 and 53, Seeds Lane, Brownhills.
- 123, 125, 127 and 129, Walsall Road, Walsall Wood.
- 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, Great Charles Street, Brownhills.
- 78 and 80, Pelsall Road, Brownhills.

Trailer/Caravan, c/o 38, Aldridge Road, Walsall Wood.  
 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, Chester Road North, Brownhills.  
 42 and 44, Brownhills Road, Brownhills.  
 176, 178, 180 and 182, Pelsall Road, Brownhills.  
 64, Walsall Road, Norton Canes.  
 145, 146 and 147, Watling Street, Brownhills.  
 7, 9, 11 and 13, High Street, Clayhanger.  
 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, Coppice Side, Brownhills.  
 77 and 79, Coppice Side, Brownhills.  
 83, 85, 87 and 89, Coppice Side, Brownhills.

## **Clearance Areas**

97 houses were dealt with by Clearance Area procedure :—

### **Clearance Area No. 51 :**

1-23 (ex. 13), Field Lane,  
 High Heath, Pelsall. Compulsory Purchase Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 52 :**

82, 84 and 86, Salters Road,  
 Walsall Wood. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 53 :**

177-185, Norton East Road,  
 Norton Canes. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 54 :**

201-207, Norton East Road,  
 Norton Canes. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 55 :**

1-43, School Street,  
 Shelfield,  
 and  
 22-40, New Street,  
 Shelfield. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 56 :**

220, 222 and 224, Lichfield Road,  
 Brownhills. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 57 :**

12-22, Chapel Street,  
 Norton Canes. Clearance Order.

### **Clearance Area No. 58 :**

2-10, Chapel Street,  
 Norton Canes. Clearance Order.

**Clearance Area No. 59 :**

2-20, Church Street,  
Clayhanger.

Clearance Order.

**Clearance Area No. 45 :**

125 and 127, Lindon Road,  
Brownhills,  
and  
2-12, New Street, Pauls Coppice,  
Brownhills.

Compulsory Purchase Order.

**Clearance Area No. 60 :**

72-82, Hall Lane,  
Walsall Wood.

Clearance Order.

**Clearance Area No. 61 :**

11, 13, 15 and 19, Brownhills Road,  
Brownhills.

Clearance Order.

The following is an analysis of the above work under the Housing Acts, along with the repair work carried out under the Public Health Act :—

**1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :**

- |         |  |         |       |
|---------|--|---------|-------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)                      | .. .. . | 265   |
|         | (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose  | ..      | 1,746 |
| (2)     | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | .. .. . | 187   |

**2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	.. .. .	62
---	---------	----

**3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :**

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (a) | Proceedings under Section 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :                       |           |
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | .. .. . — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice    | .. .. . — |
|     | (a) by Owners   | .. .. . — |
|     | (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners   | .. .. . — |



(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	78
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	23
(b) by Local Authority in default by Owners ..	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	90
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	23
(d) Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957 ..	1
(e) Undertaking accepted under Section 16 (4) of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	2
(f) Procedure under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses included in declared Clearance Areas .. .. .	97
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of confirmed Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders .. .. .	33
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished on certificate of unfitness of Medical Officer ..	29

4. **Rehousing from unfit property :**

Families rehoused from Clearance Areas .. ..	45
Persons rehoused from Clearance Areas .. ..	146
Families rehoused from Demolition Orders, etc. ..	24
Persons rehoused from Demolition Orders, etc. ..	77
Families rehoused from houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	37
Persons rehoused from houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	95

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(a) **Discretionary Grants**

A further 5 applications for discretionary grants were received (Nos. 121 to 125) inclusive.

The “ approved expense ” of the 5 grants totalled £2,594 and the grant was for 50% of the amount in each case.

## (b) Standard Grants

26 applications for standard grants were received (Nos. S/16 to S/41) inclusive.

Two were refused (Nos. S/16 and S/22).

It is pleasing to be able to report an increase in the number of applications for grants. It is beneficial both for the Council and the owners to provide modern amenities in obsolescent houses which still have a useful life, provided they are structurally sound.

It is significant that the majority of the applications for standard grants applied to owner/occupied properties. It is regrettable that, due to lack of adequate legislation, local authorities cannot make the owners of properties, which are suitable for grants, provide them with modern amenities for their tenants.

Under the Housing Act, 1961, the rent increase of 8% of the amount spent for improvements has been increased to 12½%, but this does not appear to have achieved the desired results and no improvement can be looked for in tenanted property until the local authorities are provided with adequate enforcement powers.

## Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

It would appear that the abundance of forms required by the Rent Act, 1957, have failed to improve the conditions under which people live, as the procedure is so cumbersome and the delay in getting the work done is so great, that tenants are not applying for the certificates.

## COUNCIL HOUSES

The Architectural section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department has supplied the following information in respect of Council houses as at 31st December, 1961 :—

Prior to the late War :—

Act under which constructed	Bedrooms			Bungalows			Total
	Two	Three	Four	Prefabs	Old Persons	Flats	
1919 .. ..	—	250	—	—	—	—	250
1923 .. ..	—	154	—	—	—	—	154
1924 .. ..	92	158	—	—	—	—	250
1925 .. ..	102	344	30	—	6	—	482
1930 .. ..	44	56	30	—	—	—	130
Totals ..	238	962	60	—	6	—	1,266

Post War :—

Year constructed	Bedrooms			Bungalows Old			Total
	Two	Three	Four	Prefabs	Persons	Flats	
1946 .. ..	—	1	—	50	—	—	51
1947 .. ..	4	36	—	—	—	—	40
1948 .. ..	4	53	—	80	—	—	137
1949 .. ..	2	39	—	13	8	—	62
1950 .. ..	—	57	1	—	—	—	58
1951 .. ..	8	48	—	—	—	—	56
1952 .. ..	6	58	—	—	—	—	64
1953 .. ..	10	86	1	—	—	—	97
1954 .. ..	18	111	1	—	—	—	130
1955 .. ..	30	175	—	—	—	8	213
1956 .. ..	26	174	—	—	18	—	218
1957 .. ..	38	193	—	—	85	36	352
1958 .. ..	60	126	—	—	67	1	254
1959 .. ..	18	44	—	—	29	—	91
1960 .. ..	84	84	—	—	11	16	195
1961 ... ..	59	105	—	—	4	81	249
Totals .. ..	367	1,390	3	143	222	142	2,267

## PART IX—FOOD HYGIENE

The demands of clean air, slum clearance and other duties must not be allowed to interfere with the time spent on food hygiene work.

There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in the food premises in the district during the year, although much more requires to be done particularly in the education of food handlers. The lives of the public are literally in their hands and eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

The restaurant at Chasewater was modernised during the year and these premises are now a model for any similar establishment.

### Types of Food Premises

Bakehouses .. ..	1
Butchers' Shops .. ..	25
Wholesale Grocers .. ..	1
Ice Cream Sales .. ..	124
Ice Cream Manufacturer .. ..	1
Fish Fryers .. ..	10
General Stores .. ..	187
Catering Establishments .. ..	11
Public Houses .. ..	34
Total .. ..	394

## Ice Cream

124 shops are registered for the sale of ice cream and there is one business registered for the manufacture of ice cream by a hot mix process.

## Meat Inspection

Five private slaughterhouses hold current licences, but during the year two slaughterhouses were used regularly and one occasionally. The amount of killing which takes place outside normal office hours means that some overtime working has been necessary to maintain 100% meat inspection service. The ideal inspection service is for all animals to be subject to ante-mortem inspection, followed by a post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

The continued reduction in the amount of meat condemned by reason of being infected with Tuberculosis is to be noted and during the year was confined solely to pigs. It is to be hoped that an eradication scheme for eliminating tuberculosis in pigs will have the same spectacular results as it did with bovines.

During the year much work was done in two of the Slaughterhouses to bring them to up the standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and although not entirely completed by the end of the year, great improvements in the buildings and equipment were made.

## Other Food Inspected

The following items of food have been surrendered :—

13 tins of Cooked Ham	..	..	133 lbs.	14 ozs.
39 tins of Corned Beef	..	..	127 lbs.	0 ozs.
3 tins of Tongue	..	..	12 lbs.	0 ozs.
10 tins of Casserole Beef	..	..	7 lbs.	8 ozs.
13 tins of Other Meats	..	..	19 lbs.	6 ozs.
100 tins of Various Fruits	..	..	37 lbs.	4 ozs.
77 tins of Evaporated Milk	..	..	62 lbs.	10 ozs.
5 tins of Creamed Rice	..	..	4 lbs.	11 ozs.
4 tins of Salmon	..	..	2 lbs.	0 ozs.
16 tins of Crab Meat	..	..	6 lbs.	0 ozs.
5 tins of Fish	..	..	1 lb.	7 ozs.
20 tins of Baked Beans	..	..	16 lbs.	14 ozs.
45 tins of Peas	..	..	23 lbs.	3 ozs.
12 tins of Vegetable Salad	..	..	12 lbs.	0 ozs.
34 tins of Baby Food	..	..	8 lbs.	8 ozs.
12 bottles of Sauce	..	..	6 lbs.	0 ozs.
19 jars of Lemon Curd	..	..	14 lbs.	4 ozs.
Boned Joints of Pork	..	..	29 lbs.	0 ozs.
Boned and Rolled Joints of Beef	..	..	80 lbs.	0 ozs.
Total	..	..	5 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.	9 ozs.

TABLE IV

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed .. .. .	782	266	56	3,600	1,543	—	—
Number inspected .. .. .	782	266	56	3,600	1,543	—	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>							
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	84	61	—	157	125	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	10.7%	22.9%	—	4.3%	8.1%	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>							
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2.0%	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED :—

Carcass Meat .. .. .	Tuberculosis			Other than T.B.		
Offal .. .. .	8 cwt.	3 qrs.	14 lbs.	3 cwt.	2 qrs.	8 lbs.
	nil			18 cwt.	1 qrs.	17 lbs.

Diseased meat is collected by the Department van and taken to a firm who manufacture fertilizers.



## Sampling of Food and Drugs

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Staffordshire County Council has supplied the following details of samples taken by his Department :—

Details of Samples procured during 1961 :—

### General Foods and Drugs

Almond Marzipan	Malted Fruit Loaf
Apple Pie Filling	Margarine
Apricot Chutney	Margarine with 10% Butter
Apricots in Syrup	Marmalade
Apricot Jam (2)	Menthol and Eucalyptus Sweets
Beans in Tomato Sauce	Minced Beef with Gravy
Biscuits with Eggs and Butter	Mixed Fruit Pudding
Bread Sauce	Mixed Vegetables
Brewers Yeast Tablets	Milk Chocolate Fingers
Brown Onion Sauce	Mushroom Soup
Butter (3)	Orange Flavouring
Cheddar Cheese	Pale Vinegar
Cheese Spread	Peaches in Syrup
Chopped Pork	Pilchards in Tomato
Chopped Turkey in Jelly	Pickled Eggs
Cocktail Prawns	Pickled Onions
Cooking Fat (2)	Pickled Walnuts
Complexion Tablets	Plain Flour
Condensed Sweetened Milk	Processed Peas
Condensed Soup, Pea	Honey (2)
Cranbury Sauce	Ice Cream (2)
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding (2)	Quick Flan Mix
Cream Biscuits	Raspberries in Syrup (2)
Cubed Sugar	Raspberry Jam (2)
Cyder Vinegar	Red Cherries in Syrup
Casserole Steak	Salad Cream
Dairy Cream	Sandwich Spread
Demerara Sugar	Slimming Biscuits
Desiccated Coconut	Soluble Coffee
Devonshire Butter	Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce
Dressed Crab	Sponge Cake Mix
Frizets	Self-Raising Flour
Frozen Sausage Rolls	Stewed Steak with Gravy (2)
Fruit Salad	Strawberry Pie
Ginger Biscuits	Strawberries in Syrup
Glycerine, Honey Balsam	Sweetened Cake Flour Mix
Grapefruit in Syrup	Table Jelly (Pineapple)
Gravy Salt	Tea (4)
Ground Almonds	Tomato Juice
Ham and Chicken Roll	Tomato Ketchup
Ideal Pickle	Tomato Rice Soup
Icing Chocolate	Washed Seedless Raisins
Instant Bread Sauce	White Sauce Mix
Instant Coffee	Wholewheat Cereal
Iodine Tincture, B.P.	Whisky (3)
Lard (2)	Rum (2)
Laxative Chocolate	Gin (3)
Lobster	Jam (Strawberry Jelly)

**Total Samples 115**

Sample below Standard 1

### Unsatisfactory Sample

Casserole Steak, 15% Deficient in Meat,  
should be described as "Casserole  
Meat with Gravy."

To await decision of  
Food Standards Com-  
mittee regarding Meat  
Content

### Milk Supplies

Results of samples of milk taken by the County Council are forwarded to this office for information :—

Type of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Methylene Blue Test
Pasteurised .. ..	22	—	20*
Sterilised .. ..	—	15	—
T.T. Pasteurised ..	21	—	19
T.T. Sterilised	—	—	—
T.T.C.I. Pasteurised ..	15	—	15

\*1 sample of Pasteurised milk failed the Methylene Blue Test.

## PART X—CLEAN AIR

The Smoke Control Area in High Heath came into operation on 1st October, 1960. The site will consist of council houses and a new school.

It is to be regretted that very little progress has been made with clean air. The Council have not shewn the foresight and enterprise with regard to clean air that it has in other fields of Public Health. No five year programme has been submitted to the Ministry. Nevertheless some progress has been made. The new blocks of flats are smokeless and approved appliances are now fitted in all new dwellings. It is significant that many new industrial heating installations in the district are oil fired and some owners of private dwellings are installing oil heating for domestic use. If this trend continues it may well be that oil fuel will become a serious competitor to coal for the domestic fuel market and the future of the coal industry may depend on the use of smokeless fuels by both industrial and domestic consumers.

The nuisance from an aluminium recovery plant continues to receive the active attention of the Alkali Inspector, and following the success of a small pilot plant the firm concerned have placed an order for the installation of a full sized plant, which should effectively deal with the nuisance. This plant is scheduled to come into operation in the autumn of 1962.

**TABLE V—1961**  
**DEPOSIT GAUGES—RECORDS OF DEPOSITS**  
**Deposits in tons per square mile per month.**

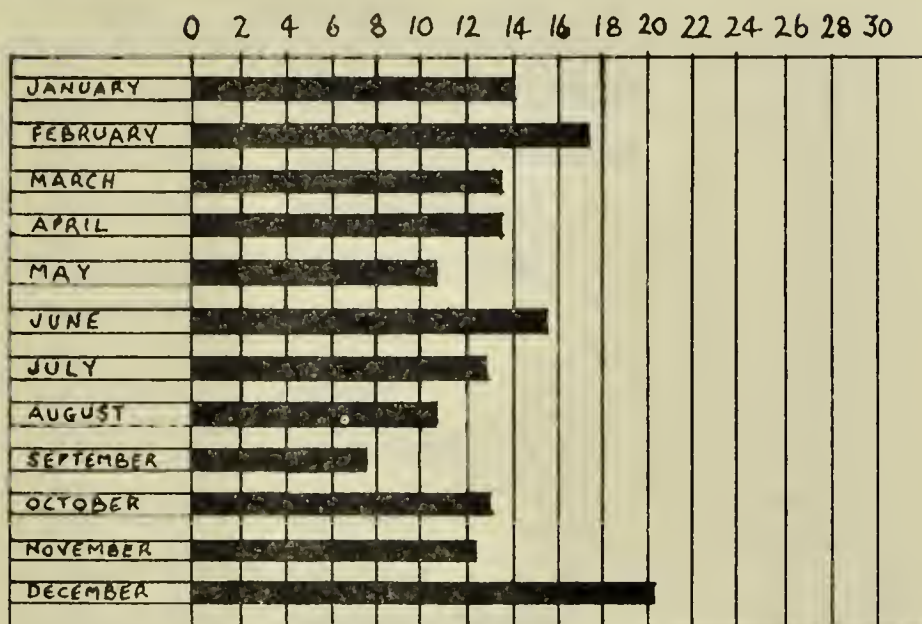
Month	Norton Canes	Brownhills	Shelfield
January	11.2	15.0	15.9
February	7.4	11.4	32.9
March	11.9	19.4	9.7
April	9.1	14.2	17.4
May	9.5	9.2	12.6
June	13.9	15.0	17.3
July	12.7	11.4	13.6
August	9.1	12.0	—*
September	6.0	8.4	8.1
October	11.5	12.1	14.8
November	9.6	12.8	14.3
December	24.4	14.9	20.9
Totals	136.3	155.8	177.5
Monthly Average	11.4	12.9	16.1

\*Figure not available.



# **DEPOSIT GAUGES 1961** **SEASONAL INCIDENCE (Averages)**

Seasonal Average for whole of District Tons/sq. Mile  
per month



## **DISTRICT INCIDENCE (Averages)**

Tons per square Mile per month

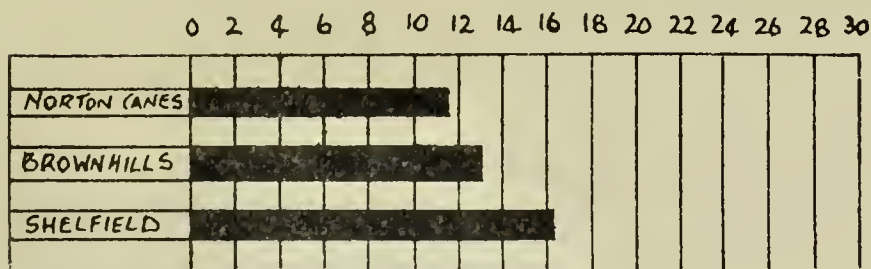


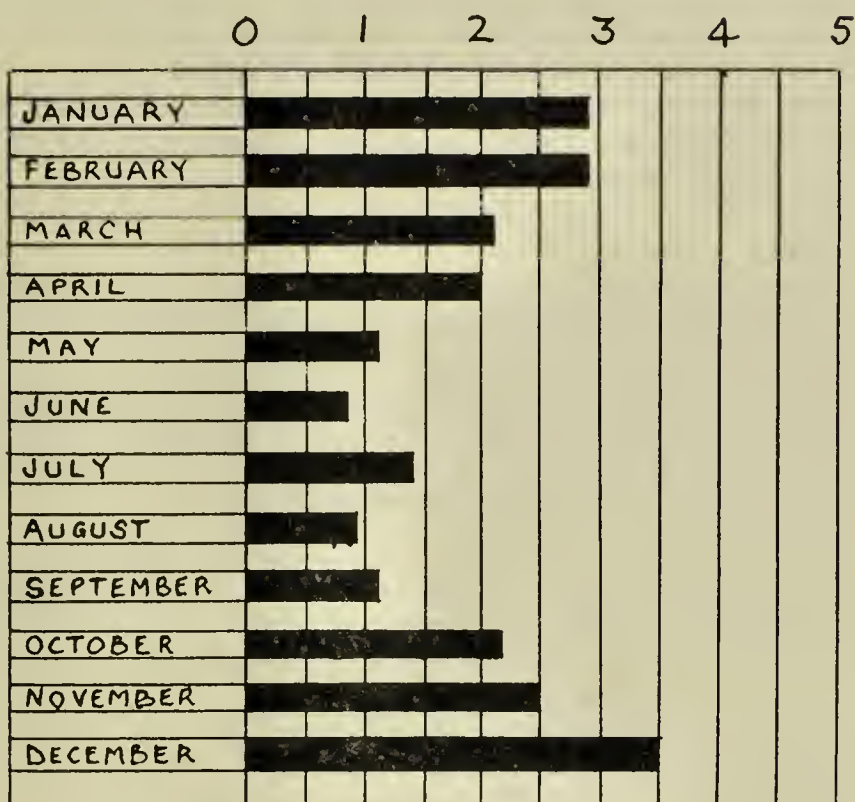
TABLE VI 1961

## LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES—RECORD OF SULPHUR POLLUTION

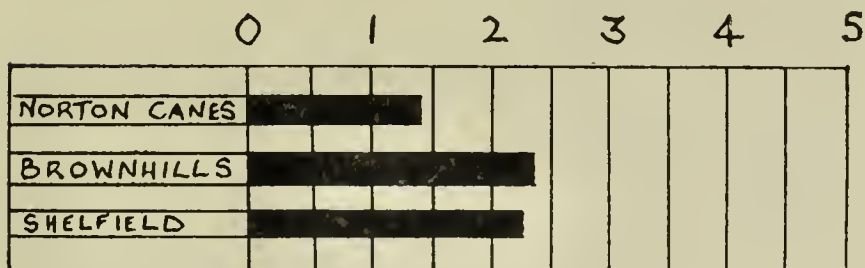
Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected—in milligrams  
per 100 square centimetres per day.

Month	Norton Canes	Brownhills	Shelfield
January	2.0	3.3	3.4
February	1.6	3.1	4.1
March	2.0	2.4	2.0
April	1.6	2.2	2.3
May	0.8	1.2	1.3
June	0.5	1.1	0.8
July	0.9	1.6	1.6
August	0.9	1.1	0.9
September	0.7	1.5	1.0
October	1.3	2.6	2.7
November	1.7	3.1	2.6
December	2.7	4.1	3.7
Totals	16.7	27.3	26.4
Monthly Average	1.4	2.3	2.2

**LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1961 (SULPHUR DIOXIDE)**  
**SEASONAL INCIDENCE (Averages)**  
**M/Grams/SO<sub>3</sub> 100 sq. cms./day**



**DISTRICT INCIDENCE (Averages)**  
**M/Grams/SO<sub>3</sub> 100 sq. cms./day**



## Shops Act, 1950

The Council are an authority under the Shops Act by reason of powers delegated by the Staffordshire County Council. Visits for the purposes of Shops Act work are frequently combined with those made under the terms of other legislation. There are a few shopkeepers who think nothing of breaking the law by selling all kinds of goods as and when they please. It is another thing to collect the necessary evidence sufficient to obtain a conviction.

The 1950 Act was an endeavour to consolidate the law as it relates to shops, but further legislation is required to clarify the present unsatisfactory position.

## Factories

The Council have indicated their progressive outlook by developing industrial sites. Overspill industry is being received as well as overspill population.

Close co-operation between the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and our own has enabled many potential problems to be dealt with at the planning stage and so prevent difficulties occurring when the factories go into production.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	3	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	84	229	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	91	240	—	—

## Rodent Control

The Council provides a free service for private dwellings and sewers, sewage works and refuse tips are treated at regular intervals.

Treatments have been carried out as follows :—

		Rats	Mice	Total
Local Authority's Property	..	3	—	3
Dwelling Houses	.. ..	97	17	114
Business Premises	.. ..	13	4	17
Total				134

## Mortuary

The Mortuary is looked after by a part-time attendant. Considering the war-time construction the premises and equipment have been reasonably well maintained, but new premises are urgently required. 35 bodies were received during the year.

## CONCLUSION

I would like to express my thanks to the Council for their support and interest in the working of the department, and thank the officers of all other departments for their co-operation and assistance in matters of common interest.

Yours obediently,

R. H. MANN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



